**BATURDAY, MAY 13, 1893.** 

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned. they must in all cases send slamps for that purpose.

#### Naval Courtesies.

In the leave taking of the British squadron this week nothing was left undone by the departing guests which might help to make the remembrance of their visit a last-

ing pleasure to their hosts.

The silver jar or cup which was taken to the Philadelphia by a midshipman in the Blake's launch, without fuss or speeches. just before the squadron left its anchorage, bere an inscription that it was presented to Admiral GHERARDI "by the Captains and officers of H. M. S. Blake, Australia, Magiclenne, and Tartar, as a memento of the international fleet under his command at New York, May, 1893." And certainly no better way of heightening the value of this beautiful gift could have been chosen than to opgrave on it the fact that four modern British war ships had been put under the command of an American sailor, forming an

honor unprecedented. With equal tact Vice-Admiral Hopkins not being able to join personally in this gift from the fleet, under the wording that had been devised for it, made the present of an inkstand his own token of friendship for the American commander. The framed photograph of their ship which the wardroom officers of the Australia gave to the wardroom officers of the Newark bore on it the words Cadiz, Cartagena, Genea, Hampton Roads, New York, as if to name the successive ports where the two vessels had been together was the most adequate and expressive way of recalling their pleasant and fraternal intercourse.

But among the evidences of hearty good feeling and tact none surpassed the letter of Admiral HOPKINS to Mayor GILROY, expressing for himself and for all those under his command "our deep sense of the courtesy and hospitality which has been no corded to us by the citizens of New York during our stay here." There is no doubting the sincerity of his declaration that "our agreeable visit will be pleasantly remembered by us all, and the very friendly beling that has been shown by every one is fully appreciated and reciprocated by the officers and men of the royal navy. Admiral Hopkins was right in thus bringing into official prominence and putting on record the part played by the authorities and citizens of New York in the great spectacle. The people of this town at once recognized the full significance of the affair, without precedent as it is in our history or an any other history.

#### The Infanta.

Never yet have we had the honor, which will soon be ours, of welcoming to these shores an Infanta of the blood royal Spanish. The Princess EULALIA, a daughter of ex-Queen ISABELLA, a sister of the late King ALFONSO XII., an aunt of the King, ALFONSO XIII. (aged 7 years), and the official representative in the United States of the Queen Regent CHRISTINE, will lend here next Friday, and, after journeying to Washington to receive the greetings of the President, will come to this city, where she is to stay for a brief period.

The Infanta will be appropriately wel ed in New York. She is most amiable and gifted; she is highly esteemed in Spain; r excellencies are worthy of her rank. She is of stately presence; her expression s gracious and her features are fine; she is In the thirtieth year of her age.

The Infanta will be accompanied by her

sand, Prince ANTONIO, and by a suite in hisband, Prince ANYONIO, and by a suite in thich are several grandees, high dignitaries of the court of Madrid, and other person-ages of distinction. The famous military band of Saragossa is in her train, and will be aboard the war ship upon which, or un-der the escort of which, she is to be con-wayed hither.

proceed to America at the request of the Queen Regent, there was rejoicing in the royal family and at the court of Madrid. Before leaving, it was arranged that she should render homage to her royal mother, ex-Queen Isabella, in France, who enter-Palais de Castille. When she took her departure from the Spanish port of Sanier, in the Reina Maria Cristina, it was amid salvos of artillery and in cereonious pomp. During the three weeks that have elapsed since then, she has visited the Spanish West Indian possessions, Cuba and Porto Rico, where she has highly endoyed her experiences. In Havana a royal come was accorded her. Her approach as aunounced through the embrasures of he Morro Castle; the Captain-General went out in state to meet her; she was luted by the army as she reached the shore: the city was decorated when she beheld it; there was a bull fight in her honor. and the popular festivities were kept up for week. Havana was proud. The soil of Cuba had been pressed by a royal foot.

When she arrives here she will be forally welcomed in the name of the President by Commander Davis of the navy. He will at once escort her to Washington where preparations for her reception have been made by the Administration. The Coanish Minister, Seffor DE MURUAGA, who programme for the occasion, will accom eny her to the White House, and various her honor, at one of which the whole omatic body is to appear in full court regalia. It is understood that the Duke of

The Infanta leaves the port of Havana

this country on Monday next.

VERAGUA will assist at the various func-tions in Washington. On Tuesday last the Spanish Consulral at this port, Sefor A. BALDASANO TOPETE, waited upon Mayor GILROY for purpose of making inquiry as to the ngements for the reception of the Inanta in New York, and Commander Davis also waited upon him for the same purpose. the Mayor gave a favorable reply, to the meet that appropriate official arrangements would be made in due season, and that the members of the Committee of One fundred would hold conference upon the subject with the Chamberlain of her Royal highness. He also spoke of the gala ball which is to be held in her honor by the Circulo Colon-Cervantes, under the patronage of the Spanish Minister, and with the scoperation of a number of our American sedies, municipal officials, and other well-

we have not a doubt that the Infanta DALIA will have reason to be pleased with the reception offered to her in New fork. It is well that both Spaniards of ank and Americans are engaged in making preparations for it. There are but few s who have had the opportunity becoming personally familiar with the

court of Spain, which is absolute, elaborate, particularist, and irrevocable, more so even than that of the Austrian court, and which must be observed upon every occasion by all who enter the presence of any member of the royal family. It is comprehended, however, by some of the New York ladies who are concerned in the Infanta's reception, and its every detail is known to the Duke of VERAGUA, who is honorary President of the Circulo Colon-Cervantes, as well as to Minister MURUAGA, and others who will learn the Infanta's pleasure from her Chamberlain.

The Infanta herself, in the course of her extended travels, has had the opportunity of learning something about the ways of the world outside of court circles, and, besides all, she is a lady of rare affability, as muy be known from her popularity in Spain. New York, therefore, will give a good and proper welcome to the Infanta EULALIA.

### Politics at a Women's Breakfast.

The Boston Political Class, an association of women which holds meetings from time to time for the purpose of discussing political topics, had a breakfast at a Boston hotel the other day. Twenty-seven members were present; and we beg leave to express our hope that the meal, "which was served in a very artistle manner," was good, and that, as they say in the New England vernacular, it "sat well" and "agreed with" the twenty-seven politicians present. We don't call them fair politicians, because it is likely they would resent the adjective. We wish we had a full account of the pro-

ceedings. A too brief letter in the Springfield Republican is our only guide in the Mrs. HARRIETTE R. SHATTUCK presided and introduced the post-prandial sic exercises." Mrs. HARRIET H. ROBINson, the teast master, "congratulated the Boston Political Class on being the first organization of women to hold a reunion at which political subjects alone were to be discussed in tensts responded to by wom-Mrs. ABBY Y. LAMSON spoke to the interrogative toast, "Will the Republican Party be Resurrected?" Mrs. MARY C. L. RILLY told "Why the Democratic Party has Come to Stay." Miss FIDELIA C. FOOTE tried to find "The Uses of Third Parties." Mrs. HARRIETTE R. SHATTUCK considered "The Independent in Politics." Mrs. MARY G. BUCHANAN took the ample subject of McKinleylsm or Protection versus Free Trade." Mrs. Delia C. Smrtif enumerated 'The Mistakes of the Fifty-third Congress.' Miss Frances E. Paine discoursed of "International Ethics." Mrs. BELLE W. WOOLston had the best chance of all the company. in answering the question, "Shall We Annex the World?" and we hope she said Yes. Mrs. ESTHER A. GERALD responded to the toast, "Our Country's Defenders." Mrs. CAROLINE M. BURGESS read a poem. Everybody present "gave a sentiment in honor of the occasion." Not only is the Boston Political Class

ready for woman suffrage, but if woman suffrage comes, and finds Massachusetts full of women's political classes, the men of Massachusetts will find themselves crowded out of politics. They will be inferior in political intelligence to the wom en. The Norfolk Club and the Massa chusetts Club and the rest of the associa tions of old Republican duffers think they are great and good if they can toddle around to Young's or PARKER's to 2 o'clock dinners and make harangues about nothing in particular save the wickednes of the Democratic party; while the Mugwumps in the Massachusetts Reform Club are not up to a political speech before o'clock at night. The Political Class takes its politics at breakfast. The men now in politics in the Bay State will have to get un earlier when woman suffrage prevails, and they will have to drop glittering generall ties and come right down to business.

## Cat holic Republicans in France.

Although the Comte de PARIS persists in asserting his claim to rule in France, there is no doubt that he has lost a large fraction of his former Catholic supporters through the Pope's recognition and approval of the Republican régime. How large the fraction is, will be shown at the approaching general election. Much, of course, will depend upon the programme put forth by the new Catholic Republican party, and upon its attitude toward the conservative classes on the one hand and toward workingmen on the other. The German Clericals, for their part, have managed hitherto to draw recruits from both sources, comprehending the great Catholic landowners of Silesia as well as a multitude of artisans and small traders in the Prussian Rhineland and South Germany. It is scarcely possible to effect a fusion of such diverse interests in France. The Catholic Republicans must make up their minds to be known as allies of capitalists and landowners, or else to proclaim themselves the champions of the proletariat and preach a sort of Christian socialism. There are serious objections to either course, even from a political view point, but one or the other must be chosen

There is already a Republican Right in the Chamber of Deputies, consisting of certain members who were returned as Monarchists, but who have promptly, and with every appearance of sincerity, obeyed the Pope's injunction to accept republican institutions. If these pioneers were united. it might be possible to forecast with certainty the tactics of the new party in the coming campaign and the measure of success which may be hoped for at the ballot box. As regards principles and methods, however, there is the widest possible diver gence between M. Prou, the ostensible leader of the party, and M. DE MUN, Its most eloquent, zealous, and striking per sonality. M. Piou contends that the natural rôle of Catholic Republicans is to concentrate, organize, and direct the conserva tive tendencies which are strongly developed among all the property-owning classes in France, and which are incradicable among the peasant proprietors. M. DE MUN, on the other hand, desires to carry out the plan which was advocated a good many years ago by Mr. Sr. GEORGE MIVARY, and for which some show of warrant may be found in certain phrases of the Pope's encyclical regarding the labor question. He wants the Catholic Church to abandon its age-long league with the rich, which began on the recognition of Christianity by Constanting, and to revert to its earlier function as the friend and guardian of the poor. In other words, M. DE MCN believes in the practicability of a Christian Socialist programme He would have, however, to begin by converting the men whom he desires to help. It is notorious that at present in France every Socialist Workman is an atheist of an aggressive and vindictive type. The cause of his dislike and distrust of Christianity may, indeed, be purely historical, due to the former support of political

reaction by French Catholics. If this be

true—if the cause be not more deeply seat

ed—the existing antipathy might be effaced

by the complete change of front in relation

to the conflict of capital and labor which is

prescribed ceremonial or etiquette of the Catholic enthusiast could succeed in converting Socialist workmen to Christianity. he can never transform the pensant landowners into Socialists. To the Frenchman who owns a little piece of ground, the right of individual ownership seems, of all rights, the most sacred; and the peasant proprietor, when once sufficiently excited to put forth his whole voting strength, is the real master of the ballot box in France. It seems a decisive objection to the immediate acceptance of the Christian Socialist project of M. DE Mun, that the execution of it would require many years, whereas the next general election will take place, at the furthest, within a few months. Therefore, for the present, at all events, we may expect to see the Catholic Republicans folow the counsels of M. Prov and put themselves forward as the organizers of a new Conservative party.

#### Briggsism and Presbyterlanism.

The Rev. Mr. Hall of Chicago announces that he will withdraw from the Presbyterian Church if the General Assembly decides

agninst Dr. BRIGGS. In honor and consistency there will be nothing else for him to do. No minister who agrees with the views of Dr. Briggs, can conscientiously remain in the Presbyterian Church after they have been condemned by the General Assembly as heretical. If the decision at Washington be against the leader, it will be against his followers also. If it is against Dr. Bargos, it will be against every other professor in the Union Theological Seminary. It will involve the condemnation of the whole Briggs party in the New York Presbytery and wherever else they may be in the churches under the authority of the General Assembly.

This inevitable consequence of a decision against Dr. BRIGOS has incited his friends to unremitting efforts to prevent the consideration of his case at Washington, and they have been assisted by the dread of Presbyterian rupture which exists in the party opposed to them. From the time of his trial until now the strongest pressure to this end has been brought to bear or all the more important presbyteries, and upon individual Presbyterian laymen of wealth and influence. It began with a persistent attempt to prevent an appeal from his acquittal; and when that proved unsuccessful, a concerted effort was made to induce the great urban presbyteries at both the East and the West to send delegations to the General Assembly in favor of composing the controversy, on the ground that its further continuance threatened the peace and integrity of the Presbyterian Church. Now. the Rev. Mr. HALL publishes from Chicago a threat to leave Presbyterianism if Dr. Briggs is condemned at Washington. "We ask the conservative wing to consider most prayerfully if they cannot go on with us," he says in the Erangelist, the BRIGGS organ, but "if a large majority believe otherwise and will not work with us, then sadly we will say good-by."

The remarkable thing about this publication is that it occurs after the election of delegates to the General Assembly has made it apparent that "the conservative wing" have determined that they "cannot go on with us." The powerful pressure previously brought on the presbyteries was unavailing to prevent their forming a judgment unfavorable to Dr. BRIGGS. They were not frightened from their convictions by the dread of rupture in the Church. The coming General Assembly, so far as may be inferred from the elections of delegates by the presbyteries, will be opposed to the teachings of Dr. BRIGGS by as large a majority as appeared in that supreme tribunal of Presbyterianism in either of the past

two years. The prevailing Presbyterian sentiment, therefore, seems to be that the longer toleration of Briggsism will be more dangerous to the integrity of the Church than the driving out of the party of Mr. HALL. The important question is whether the conservative wing or the radical wing shall control; and the threat of the radicals to leave unless they are allowed their own way, is a warning to the conservatives that either Briggslam must be driven from the Church, or the Church surrendered to

## Dismiss the Hold-overs!

There is much cawing and wing flapping among some of the older birds in the Federal service, as the fact becomes known that they must soon make place for Democrats. who are in closer touch with the voters, and who have not yet acquired the officeholding habit which distinguishes chronic hold overs from efficient public servants.

Even in the Post Office, where Headsmen STEVENSON, CLARKSON, and MAXWELL have piled, to the rhythm of quick music, the axe of political decapitation, there are, it appears, ten individuals who have served for fifty years or more, ten others who have served forty-five years, twenty who have served forty years, and sixty who have served for thirty-five years. One Post Office clerk is in his fifty-eighth year of conecutive service.

If this be so in the Post Office, the num-

ber of hold-overs in the other departments, less open than it is to public scrutiny, must be, and undoubtedly is, materially greater. During the long years of Republican supremacy the Republican officeholders had immunity from removal; and the four years of Democratic rule beginning in 1885 brought only a qualified change, because there was a Republican Senate to block the way to such wholesale and salutary changes as the people demanded. The Republican Senate was the sheet anchor of the hopes of the Republican hold-overs, but now even that anchor, which held them safely, has snapped, and nothing stands in the way of their enforced departure from those Government offices which there are so many good Democrats willing and able to fill.

This saddens the officeholding contingent. They are distressed by the outlook. They realize that they must go. But go they must. There is no place in this country for an officeholding class, or for persons claiming a vested right in certain positions which belong to the whole people, and the filling of which they delegate to one or other of the great parties. The hold-overs must go.

# The Campania.

The Campania's voyage from New York to Queenstown, in better time than any other ship, will not interest the particular observer so much as the distance covered on the fourth day. It was 517 miles. As it was in a direction opposite to the apparent movement of the sun, or against the current of time, it far surpasses the day's record of 530 miles made from east to west by the City of Paris, the difference of the time allotted to the two ships being about an hour and forty minutes. If the Campania had been sailing west she would have gone 542 miles.

Let us be as nice in putting together the different factors of this day's performance as rough calculation will permit. It was on the third day before arriving at Queenstown. At that time the Campania was advocated by M. DE MUN. But even if this somewhere in latitude 47 or 48, where the means of livelihood in their new homes; Ac-

degrees measure about forty miles. Giving four minutes of time to a degree, we see that the 517 miles represented about 50 minutes of time. In other words, the distance put upon the log had been covered in something under 23 1-6 hours, an average of a

shade better than 22 knots an hour. There is nothing surprising about it. The Campania was built for the purpose. She was formed and engined and bollered for just such railroad-like travelling, and more. How much more, she will take her own time to show. None the less we must take off our hats to cheer, as though we were thrilled with amazement more than admiration, just as we hope to cheer hereafter for every successive fraction of an hour chipped off the transatiantic record or for every fraction of a knot added to the speed

Will you please give us THE Sun's opinion sto whether or not a national telegraph is compati-e with the principles of Jeffersonian Democracy ! Boston, May 10.

It is not compatible. Centralization has gone too far already. A Government telegraph system would open the way for a Government telephone system. Government savings banks, a Government express system. Government control of the railroads, Government milk delivery. Government abattoirs, cemeteries, dispensaries, lying-in hospitals, and undertaking establishments. If one, why not another; why not all? Jeffersonian Democracy resists every step toward the absorption of all powers by the Federal Government. That means State socialism, disintegration, and sure destruction. Home rule and the least amount of Government possible, are the fundamental articles of its faith. If Jeffersonian Democracy weakens in this respect. Heaven help the United States of Americal

The Governor of Virginia, who presided at the recent conference of Southern Gover-nors held to devise means of attracting immigration to the South, is now getting letters from correspondents offering to deliver immigrants at so much a head. They cannot do it. They could not carry on any such traffic. They are swindlers, Immigrants could not be compelled to stay at any place to which they might be sent by those dealers.

Mr. Bynum wants Congress to assemble in June We have long suspected that Mr Our esteemed Indiana contemporary jokes with a serious subject. Mr. BYNUM is a conspicuous apostle of the principle proclaimed by the victorious Democracy in last November, that protection is unconstitutional, that in practice it is thievish, and that in the incorruptible eye of absolute morality its beneficiaries are thieves. He has long been vehement moralizer in this vein, and if he chafes for Congress to assemble and wipe off the wickedness of protection from the Federal statutes it is not that he loves the national game less, but that he loves free trade and justice more. There is no ground of excuse in the Sentinel office for aspersing Mr. BYNUM's natural impatience. We are ashamed of our Indianapolis contemporary.

Since the body of George Howard, the burglar, was found with a bullet through the head by the Tramp's Rock, near Yonkers, in 1878, there has been no such theatrical mystory in criminal records as the murder of Sing Sing's escaped convict, Roent. It was never learned who shot Howard. Unless we find PALLISTER, and he is supposed to be out of the world too, we shall probably never know who shot ROEHL

There is no doubt that the patrons of our high-priced restaurants and hotels were surprised by the strike of the table waiters in their service. It has been supposed that these waiters were far better off than a great many other hired men. They do not seem to be overworked; they look healthy and happy; they are always well dressed and wear finely starched shirts; they must surely enough to eat; they often pass pleasant times with the customers who give them tips; they can be seen smiling every hour of the and evening; they are likely to be able to speak several languages: they move about lightly as though they had not a care in life. There is no doubt that most of the people who enjoy their services were astonished to learn of their discontent, their grievances, their strike, and their demonstrations against their employers. The chief complaints were that wages were too low, and that some of the bosses required them to shave the face in ways not to their liking. The strike has annoyed proprietors and customers, and the waiters have won the day in a good many establishments, gaining an advance of wages with the right to wear such beards as may suit their fancy. Some of the speakers at their meetings have denounced the tipping system as wrongful and disadvantageous to them: and we have no doubt that lots of the patrons of hotels and restaurants are quite willing that they should put an end to that particular wrong. It is a wrong which the waiters can abolish at once, without asking anybody's leave.

A correspondent asks by what right we attribute to the Hon. HORE SMITH'S Atlanta newspaper a bad preëminence in the matter of silly verse. We reply with specifications, for the peculiar silliness that distinguishes the Hokian school of humorous poetry baffles description and defles analysis. Here is a poem suggested by the failure of a local bank:

"While gasin' and blowin' and howling and talkin About the Gate City bust; An' yelim' about people so truly walkin'. In whose bonor we did trust: Pray stop a moment and quit your foulsem

Let's see the color of our dust !"

Part of another, in the line of philosophical

"Friends are plenty and gracious When you have lots of dust; They smile very broad and spacious, But it's different when you bust, "We have little time to weep and pray

And sing of the Heavenly banner We must work twelve hours every days.
That's what's the matter with Hannam. The whole of "A Love Story:" Two souls with but a single thought,

hating crackers and cheese. Brand new shoes they both had bought-"One soul to the other did say

As they long did tarry; \*Battik, won't you name the day! For surely we should marry. "'Of course, Joun,' she said, 'you're right, But you must not holler;

We will marry this very night If you haven't a single dollar!" The outrage is not occasional, but continuous. The subject varies, but the methodical idiocy is the same. It would be about ten thousand dollars in the pocket of the Hon. HORE SMITH'S reputation as a person of common sense, if he would induce his friend, the

Hon, DANK BOTTS, to go down from Dahlone

ga and run the Atlanta Journal during his own

absence in Washington. Within a few years there has been a large increase of the colored population of Philadelphia, and numbers of colored men and women arrive there every week from the South, as we learn by a report in the Ledger Here in New York also there is a rapid and steady growth of the colored element, and a well-informed citizen of color makes the statement that more than ten thousand people of the African race have arrived here from the Southern States since this time last year. Reports of a similar kind have come to us from Chicago and from very many of the other Northern cities. We must believe that over a hundred thousand of the colored na-

tives of the old slave States have left there for

the North within a year. Nearly all of them

seem to be able to earn by hard labor the

cording to Mr. FREDERICK DOUGLASS, they do not furnish an undue proportion of the law-breakers and paupers of the communities in

The colored brother has an unfaltering friend in Talking Jimmy Clarkson, James defended him against the world at the Louisville Convention on Wednesday. His stirring words in defence of the colored brother's duty to vote the Republican ticket were eloquent and heroic. In his excitement over the situation of affairs Talking Jimmy went so far as to accuse HENRY WATTERSON of inconsistency! This will never do. James had better curb his tongue, or he will have Brother WATTERSON accusing him of garrulity. Fates forbid! And on Kentucky soil! No Negro Domination!

The Navahoe not a great boat? How can she help it? Some may become greater, but she must be great all the same.

#### AN ENGLISHMAN IN CHICAGO.

A Letter to His Wife in London

Carcago, May 10,-I have quite made up my mind that it would never do for you to come on and join me here. One day would be more than ample for you; and if you ever see Chicago, I should like you to do so under normal conditions, when it is not demoralized as it is at precent. The big show is a wonderful thing in its way, but there is nothing much in it except its magnitude, that we have not seen before. At present, going to see it is like going to occupy a new house before the plasterers and other workmen are out of it. The arrangements are regards comfort, and not likely to improve. The Chicago people don't understand comfort means. It may be great educational show, but you don't want to come to be educated. In the days of our youth, education was imparted with the greatest degree of discomfort possible; and the popular educators of the World's Fair have been most successful in keeping up the traditions. The distances to walk are prohibitive for a lady who is not in the pink of health and condition, and there is not a comfortable chair to rost in anywhere. You can get wheel chairs, as at the Paris Exposition. but the disadvantages are great. The man who pushes you about will probably use language to those who get in the way stronger than you are accustomed to, and spit juice from the tobacco he is chewing over your, shoulder while he is wheeling you. The constant spitting of tobacco juice in every direction is trying till you get used to it, but it takes time for that. The floors of the buildings in the World's Fair are so polluted that you would shudder to walk over them. The crowds are very objectionable, being

composed to some extent of the soum of European cities who migrate to this country. The best of them seem to stay in the Eastern States and the others to come on here. This does not apply to the Germans, but to other nationalities. New York has quite a respectable French quarter where one can find "la vie Parisienne," but here the place is essentially brutal. The people "have no manners and their customs are beastly." There are a few of the upper ten thousand from Europe visiting the Fair, mostly second raters, except the Duke of Veragua and his party. Lord and Lady Aberdeen, and some others. It is intensely amusing to see how the wealthier people of this place bow down and worship before any shoddy member of the aristocracy of Europe. The men are not so bad as the women, who will go to any extreme to attract the friendly attention of a "real live lord." As you know, I have been in crowds in nearly every part of the world and am not squeamish, but a Chicago crowd is the most objectionable I have ever been in. You are likely to hear more obscene and profane language in a Chicago crowd in one day than you would if you lived to be threescore and ten in Europe.

The cost of living is not so excessively dear as might be expected, considering this is Chicago and Fair time. Some of the foreigners grumble a good deal among themselves; but it is about as much as your life is worth to hint, even in the most delicate way in the world, that anything ever was or could be better than what is provided for us here. Chicago people require and expect indiseriminate flattery about everything connected with their city and Fair. If you want to come over, come, and I can meet you in New York out consider well before you start. You remember Barnum & Bailey's big show at Olympia, and how you hated all the vastness and crush of it, and how the papers all wrote it up as the greatest show London had ever seen. Well, this Exhibition is the same sort of thing. only more so.

run down to the Isle of Wight for a few weeks. then up to Scotland, and spend the autumn in Brittany. The difference between that and visit to Chicago will be much the same as a visit to Barnum & Bailey at Olympia, "the greatest show on earth." and a comfortable evening at the opera or at one of the comedy heatres. Make your choice, but remember that I am getting old and don't like to be jostled about, and overfed, and crowded with drink (that's an American word-I shall soon be able to speak American), all of which things are necessary unless you wish to offend the good people of Chicago who mean to be kind. There have been a number of naval officers here this week in a party, and they stood it well and enjoyed it. The younger men were especially successful with the Chicago ladies. the den't often see these gallant scafaring gentlemen, and swallowed all they said as gospel I heard one of them remark to another, after being twenty-four hours here, that it was "time to go." He had got into about haif a dozen flirtations, in which the ladies were in earnest with a deadly Chicago intensity.

I think this is the very wickedest city I have ever been in, judging by what I read, see, hear, wicked that vice loses whatever charm if night have. If one were to say that to a Chicago man or even woman, he or she would be quite offended, and explain to you that, even in the elegance of its vices. Chicago is the first place in the world. It is a curious thing that if you tell a Londoner or Parisian that you don't think much of his city, he accepts your statement with equanimity, and doesn't care a penny whether you do or whether you don't. Tell a Chicago man the same thing and you make an enemy for life.

### THE GREAT REPUBLICAN REAWAR. ENING AND REVIVAL

The Record in Briof. League of Republican Cinbs.

Place of meeting - Louisville, Ky.
Date of adjournment - Thursday, May 11. Business transacted-None solutions offered, adopted and discussed; We, the representatives of the Republican clubs of the United States, in national convention assembled, reaffirm our devotion to the principles of the Republi-

can party as enunciated by the National Republican Convention in 1852. 2. We point with pride to the Car-coupling law, enacted by a Democratic House of Representatives.

3. We sympathine with labor and capital.

4. We demand the suppression of gambling. Lotter-less to go. Games of chance doomed.

5. We insist that Presidents should be ineligible for a

cond term. This novel reform is most heartily arged.

6. Woman's suffrage declared to be a good thing. Re-

publican clubs empowered to attend to its adoptic 7. The colored brother must be protected by United

States marshals.

8. A committee of nine appointed to find out what is the matter with the Republican party in the South.

9. The Union League Club shown up in its true colors. The League of Ciubs declares that the exclusion of any person from any Republican club organization, except for proper cause, merits the severest condemnation. 10. Too many foreigners in the country. A majority of the newcomers are ignorant and worthless. At

Adjourned to meet in Denver in the year 1894. It Mas Educated Some First-Class Mon. Peam Mr. A. W. Lyman's Brisna Indepen Booray for Two Sout 4s is the best educator in the

PLEASED WITH THE CONVENTION. Harrison Republicans Say He Will Be the Party's Candidate in 1896.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 12.- The Indiana Republicans, who attended the Convention of the National Republican League at Louisville returned home last night, much pleased with the action of the Convention.

"Indiana was consulted in everything," said Secretary Milliken of the State Committee We had present the largest delegation of any State, and our headquarters in the Galt House were the centre of attraction. The question all the time was, 'What does Indiana want? all the time was. What does Indiana want? We were in position to get just what we wanted, and we got it. We were able to control the action of the National Committee in some things, and we got our man for President of the League. Many of the delegates believed up until almost the last minute that Indiana would have a candidate for President, and when they learned that we would not, but were for Mr. Tracey, that gentleman was elected with ease. Take it all the way through, it was a successful meeting, and one of which the Indiana Republicans have the right to feel prood."

the Indiana Republicans have the right to feel prond."

An evening paper will say: "It is well known to Republicans who are on the inside that the leaders of the party in Indiana who represented the State at the Convention, knew the wishes of ex-President Harrison in connection with the Convention and that they carried them out to the letter. The men who represented the State at the Convention have reason to believe that the ex-President is well pleased with the work of the Convention and with the action of the National Committee. It is said that the ex-President took an unusual interest in the deliberations of the Convention and in the meeting of the National Committee. Some of the delegates from Indiana did not hesitate to any to representatives from other States that it was the general belief that Harrison would be called on to lead the Republican party in 1818."

LORD ABERDEEN'S APPOINTMENT.

Conservative and Liberal Papers to Canada Agree in Commending It. TORONTO, Ont., May 12,-The Empire, the leading Conservative organ, commenting on the appointment of the Farl of Aberdeen as

Governor-General of Canada, says: "There can be no doubt of the cordial reception which this appointment will meet from the Canadian people. Politics local to Great Britain do not affect the important duties and Britain do not affect the important duties and area influence which can be wielded by an able and popular representative of the Queen in this Dominion. Lord Abordeen has shown himself to possess the true importal spirit, and the speeches already delivered by him in this country prove that he fully appreciates the greatness of that British units of which he will be a living link and a constitutional portion.

of which he will be a living link and a consti-tutional portion."

The tilobe (Liberal) says:

"The official announcement of the appoint-ment of Lord Aberdeen will of course not come unexpectedly to the public. He has been for the past year or two regarded as the certain successor of Lord Stanley. Lord Aber-deen's visit to Canada a couple of years ago put him well into touch with the people, and both he and Lady Aberdeen may count on a condial reception when they arrive in their viceregal capacity."

OTHER CHURCHES ARE AVAILABLE, But Young Mr. Hall Beclares That No Briggs Sect Will be Formed.

The Rev. Thomas C. Hall of Chicago, the son of Dr. John Hall of this city, was at one time inclined to skepticism, and, as he says himself, it was Dr. Briggs who brought him around to comparative orthodoxy. Mr. Hall may consequently be safely taken as a mouthplece of the Briggsites, and his letter in this week's Frangeist, of which an extract was printed yesterday, is significant on that account. In this letter Mr. Hall says that some of those who thick with him, in the event of their being cast ou, of the Presbyterian Church with Dr. Briggs, which would be the result of the Union Seminary professor's condemnation by the General Assembly, may find shelter in the Episcopai or Congregational Church. "Some will even desert the ministry or turn to teaching or some other employment, rather than go on working in a divided distracted and embittered Church." But they "will refuse utterly to be parties to the forming of another sect, with all the dangers that would attend a denomination founded on so small an issue." sequently be safely taken as a mouthpiece of

### The Paul Jones Flag.

To the Englan or The Sex-Sire I have recently been much interested in the account of the alleged "Paul lones flac," said to be owned by the Stafford family, a mous fight between the Bon Homme Richard and the Serapis. My interest has, perhaps, been stronger, from the fact that one of my own ancestors served as a gun-ner in that engagement, as well as in several others unter Paul Jones, and I have in my possession coplous notes concerning the fight, taken down from my ances tor's lips while he was yet in his prime. That he did not remember, among many smaller and less impres-sive details, the dramatic incident of the shooting down and recovery of the flag during that action is a little strange, but it proves nothing. But the statement made in the public prints by the present owners of the a statement proven by a portrait of the flag-is some-

It is stated in historical records, which have always been respected, that ten days after the Declaration of Independence the Continental Congress decided to adopt as a standard for the newly-proclaimed nation "a flag of thirteen stripes of alternating red and white, with thirteen stars on a bine ground." No mention is made of any national flag adopted or even contemplated by Congress with any less number of stars. On what authority, then, did Paul Jones fly a flag with only twelve stars?

only twelve stars?

On examining a pamphlet put forward in support of
the Stufford claim, I find the reason of the twelve stars
explained in this amazing manner: "It was made bere Georgia Joined the Conrederacy.

If there is a girl of a dozen years in the public schools of this city who does not know that Georgia was one of the thirteen original States, and was the fourth to adopt the Constitution, she ought to be put back in her class and be decorated with "a leather medal." The Convention of Delaware was the first to ratify the Constitution, Drc. 7, 1787; that of Pennsylvania came next, Dec. 12; that of New Jersey next, Dec. 18, and that of Georgia Jan. 2, 1788.

Not only so, but Georgia was one of the States which signed the "Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the States," Nov. 15, 1777. Now at what time, and for what reason, was Georgia counted out of the Union, and a national flag made with only twelve stars to emphasize the occurrence?
The whole affair seems to have quite escaped the notice of historiana, and I eagerly await information

## Against German in the Public Schools.

To the Epiron of The Sun-Sir: Your worthy daily is against the instruction of any foreign language to children of our public schools. You are right, air, in your demand. The Germans have no more rights than people of other nationalities, and the little German that is taught in the public schools does not amount to anything. The rich should engage private teachers, if they want German for their children, and the poor are giad if they learn what they absolutely must know. No German in an American public school: nore than their own tongue! No.

A Gravan-American. Do the public schools in Germany, France, &c., teach

Chairman Carter of the G. O. P. Once more is Thomas Carter, With the whiskers on his chin, The unanimously chosen Of the G. O P., not in;

And Grandpa's hat, at present, Which Harrison has got. But, oh, the fight was stormy.

There was swearing most profane, A wird tamultaous rumpus That would give a man a pain; For there was rowell Clayton, An honest man and true. Who sulphurized Tom Carter Until the air was blue;

And Kerens of St. Lauis. A man of wealth and weight He went for Thomas Carter in a manner that was great; and several dozen others. Who love the G. O. P., Of good old Thomas C.

But Thomas, very deftiy, Did absorb the precious cake; And then they worked in Manley Just for harmony's sweet sake Joe Manley, Secretary! and Carter, Chairman ! Well,

That is a combination Which certainly beats—time And now when curious people.

fileing up, inquire why The deuce they put in Carter, These who know make this reply Because this is our mosto.

The best thing for the bite

THE NORFOLK PENSION FRAUDA

The Opportunities for Liteguittles Afforded by the Laws and How They Have Been Used WASHINGTON, May 12-It may be hoped that

the trials of pension frauds set down for the United States Court at Norfolk during the ensuing week will be only the beginning of he needed work of pension list purgation.

From time to time, and perhaps oftenest ust after a new Pension Commissioner takes office and begins investigations, a nest of frauds is discovered. Eight years ago, for example, the Commissioner of Pensions, then newly appointed, found that at Philadelphia over a hundred pensions were continuing to be drawn after the death of the pensioners, and several others by widows who had re-married and were accordingly no longer entitled to them. Some of the persons in whose names the pensions were wrongfully drawn had died more than a dozen years before.

In a fraud once discovered at Philadelphia, a pension was drawn in the name of a widow who had been entitled to receive \$1,785, but had died long before. That sum was actually secured, although the widow's daughter, when the two male scamps concerned in the swindle refused to divide the money with her, tarned informer, and all but \$150 was recovered. But how is it with the cases in which the thieves do not fall out about the plunder, and the work of fraudulent personation goes on for years? One of the arguments for turning the rascals

out, instead of introducing the system of life tenures of civil office, is that it gives an opportunity for a new set of officers to investigate the work of their predecessors. And it not only affords this opportunity, but in case of a change of party it furnishes a wholesome stimulus to activity, slage it shows where political capital may be made for use against the party which has maintained unworthy reprecontatives in places of trust. It also serves as a warning that with the next election there may be another change, and that the doings of the party in power may in their turn be

In the Norfolk cases, Secretary Noble is entitled to the credit of beginning the investigations about Drewry, the attorney now under arrest, and ordering three of his cases to be dropped, he being afterwards prohibited from practice in pension cases. But the present Administration has had an interest in following up the scent thus given to it, so as both to secure the credit and accomplish the service of thoroughly examining all the cases in which Drewry was ever concerned, and getting as many of them as are shown to be fraudulent taken from the rolls.

When Gen. Black took charge of the Pension

ting as many of them as are shown to be fraudulent taken from the rolls.

When Gen. Black took charge of the Ponsion Office, hundreds of fraudulent pensions were discovered in Chicago, showing collusion or careleseness, mainly of the sort already spoken of in the Philadelphia cases; that is, of continuing pensions once good after they had ceased to be due. One of the charges against Drewry is that of empioving In his work colored people who could not read or write; and in Detroit, about a dozen years ago, quantities of frauds were discovered in drawing pensions for representatives of the colored regiment enlisted there.

The old ex parie system of evidence under which pensions were originally granted was favorable to the concealment of fraud. Commissioner Bentley once gave an analysis of 500 cases of invalid pensions and 271 of widow's pensions. The former showed 1,581 affidavits filed, 1,233 of which were false, 703 of them coming from civilians, 201 from officers, and 170 from comrades. The number of actual forgeries was only six. In the widows' cialms there were 2,810 affidavits, of which 1,851 were put down as false, including those of 1,687 civilians, 95 officers, and 69 comrades. There were 85 forgeries in that class. It is not pretended that in all such cases deliberate perjury was committed. In great numbers of cases officers or comrades may have forgotten the exact facts, and civilians may never have distinctly known them. In both cases they trusted with a sort of iax good puture to their belief in the honesty of the claims in misself had been led to exaggerate or misstate the facts by some lawyer, who insisted on drawing up such a case as would procure a pension, and throwing upon the claimant the burden or the temptation of swearing to it. Then the practical result was to procure a pension tained with falsity and fraud. He are claims of fictious widows of officers killed in the service who were unmarried, and he got over \$20,000 from the Government, continuing his frauds for more than fifteen years.

illegal claims." That statement was in criticism of the method of taking evidence in vogue at that time. The annual expenditures have since enormously increased, so that 10 per cent of either fraudulent or improper pensions would make a vast sum. But even were there only one per cent., with the outgoes now in the neighborhood of \$150,000,000, the saving effected by striking such cases from the list would not be small. The investigations begun at Norfolk should be continued wherever there is a reasonable chance of purging the list.

Mr. Gladstone to Mayor Matthews. BOSTON, May 12.-Mayor Matthews on April

17 cabled to Mr. Gladstone the following: The citizens of Boston, in mass meeting assembled congratulate you on your glorious statesmanship and tender you hearty support in the cause of bome rule. To-day he received by mail the following re-ply from Mr. Gladstone:

10 Downing Strart, Writerall, April 26, 1808.
Stra: I am desired by Mr. Gladetone to easy that he has received with much grainfeation the measure from meeting of the citizens of Boston, which you have done him the honor to transmit to him by telegraph. I am sir, your obedient servant,

Synskin Littlery.

## Last Sunday in Chicago.

From the Chicago Dispatch, May 8.

The World's Fair gates were closed yesterday; the saloons were open. Here is one phase of the results:

Donialti Sebastiano was robbed and finitered by anknown men in the alley north of Palk street, be-tween Clark street and Pacific avenue, at 7 o'clock, Frederick Heller of Kent and Park avenues was show and mortally wounded in a drunken brawl vesterday

at his home by Oliver Atkins, who is now locked up at the Lake street police station. Conrad Shepard, a West Lake street saloon keeper, is under arrest at Desplaines street station, charged with murder. His victim is John Connolly of 506 Park evenue, who received fatal injuries yesterday afternoon and died early this morning. The quarrel resuiting in death began in Shepard's saloon, at 1,091 West Lake street.

William Murphy was kicked to death. He died at

the county hospital at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He received the fatal injuries in a drunken quarrel over a crap game. Murphy was shooting craps with John Williams, Thomas Regan, and William O'Connor in a saloon on Haisted street, near Madison, yesterday. They quarrelied over the stakes and went outside to have it out on the sidewalk. Murphy was no match for the rest of the crowd, for he had only one arm. What do the habbatarians think of this record? What

will the record not include later on, when several hus dred thousand visitors from all parts of the world are shut out of the Fair grounds to patronize the saloom and the dives ?

The Landlord Knocked Out Ell Perkins,

From the Hotel World.

The great complaint of all the lecturers, said Ell Perkins, is about poor hotels, but I made up my mind afteen years ago that I would never and any fault with a hotel. I was a soldier in the war and often siept on the ground and ate raw bacen, and would have more gaged my soul for a fried onion or a saucer ful bage. One day, down in Tennesses, I broke over my rule. The feed was bad and everybody was grambling. After paying for my dinner, I said to the landlord;

"That's nice food on the table there p "That's nice food on the tank that food P"
"What's the matter with that food P"
"Why, it's tertibe. Those lamb chops are tough
enough to break a man's teeth,"
"What lamb chops ?" asked the landford with an

alarming earnesiness.
"Way, those lamb chops over there?" pointing to the

"And you're been satin' em !"

"Why, heavens, man, those are not lamb chops, they are term colla ornaments for the table, and you've gone and eaten haif of 'em up' | Well-well-" But I never heard the sud of the sentence.

Bon't run the risk of your cold getting well of itself-you may thereby draft tute a condition favorable to the development of some latent tendency, which may give you years of trophic. Belter care your cold at once with the saip of Dr. D. Jayne's Expected as good healing medicine for all coughs, sere junes, and hypothesis.